A. P. Giddle Son

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OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

FROM THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER OF MONDAY.

Our readers have been made aware of our deto refrain from any further discussion, on our part, tempted to do so.

It has, however, become our duty to put our readers, and especially those who are engaged in commercial and maritime pursuits, (and therefore most likely to be affected by a change in the present prosperous circumstances of the country,) upon their guard against too great a reliance upon our predications, by stating that recent occurrence have shaken the confidence which we have heretofore expressed in the peaceful termination of the Oregon controversy. We refer, of course, to the indications which the Debate in the House of Representatives has furnished upon the subject.

Our avowed confidence in a peaceful termination of the controversy was founded upon a conviction, derived from the Annual Message of the President of the United States, (taking all its This confidence was fortified by the information which has reached this country, in different ways, unofficial but credible, that the British Government has anxiously desired, and yet desires, to maintain peaceful relations with the United States. And when, added to these considerations, we saw Mr. CALHOUN, a leading member of the Democratic ma jority in the Senate, availing himself of the earliest opportunity after taking his seat to declare himself for peace, we felt justified in congratulating our readers on the fact of so important an accession to the body of those legislators "who think that " peace may yet be preserved with honor, and " who are not, at any rate, disposed to incur the " hazards and horrors of war until all efforts for a " pacific and honorable adjustment of the dispute " shall be exhausted."

We cannot, even now that the course of the Debate in the House has unsealed our eyes, and shown us how near we stand to the edge of a precipice persuade ourselves that a majority in either House of Congress would, all things else being equal, prefer war to peace; but we must confess our apnsions that the tone of the Debate in the House of Representatives, connected, as it must be, in the estimation of all the foreign world, with the claim to "the whole of Oregon," set up in the President's Message, cannot but be of the worst augury for the maintenance of peace.

We desire therefore to recall any expressions of authorized to use in regard to the peaceful termination of this Oregon dispute; hoping, at the same catastrophe of War.

FROM THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER OF TUESDAY. The Oregon question came up yesterday in the SENATE, upon the motion of Mr. Allen, with a view to fixing a time for its discussion, which Mr. ALLEN Cruz. moved should be postponed and made the order of the day for Tuesday, the 27th of this month. A motion of Mr. WESTCOTT, however, to postpone i to the 10th of February, was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 32 to 18; a vote which certainly argues an indisposition, on the part of the Senate, to precipitate the question. Mr. WESTCOTT did not indeed place his motion distinctly on that ground; but a reference to the yeas and nays on the question will show that the delay was against the wishes of those who have heretofore been for ward in pressing the matter upon the Senate.

This vote of the Senate, however, we presume indicates no more than a determination to act on the subject with deliberation, in a manner worthy of the dignity of that body.

The apprehension, which we yesterday founded upon the tone of the debate in the House of Representatives, is certainly in some degree qualified by yesterday's action of the Senate, in so far as the delay of a month before acting cannot but be favorable to calm consideration and wise decision.

We embrace the opportunity to say that, in our vesterday's reference to this subject, our only purpose was to guard our readers from relying too much upon our own speculations on the probabilities of a peaceful or a hostile termination of the debated question, and our expressed confidence in the former result, which they might suppose to have been based upon facts known to us and not to them. We still think that there will be peace between u and old England, but we do not feel the same confidence of it since the disclosures made in the dehate still going on in the House of Representatives. That is all we meant to say.

A movement something like looking War in the face, and preparing for it, was made in the Senate yesterday. This was the introduction of a Bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs (founded doubtless on estimates from the proper Department) for the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating between five and six millions of dollars for the purpose. This will do for a beginning; but it is not more than one-fourth of the amount which ought to be forthwith appropriated for the same purpose, (in addition to the ordinary Naval expenditures,) if we seriously expect to have occasion for any addition whatever to the Naval Establishment.

The Galveston News records an instance of genuine charity and sense of right. During the recent unusual cold to weather in that city the low tides prevented the arrival of wood-boats, and the supply of fuel became so small that it was monopolized, and the price advanced from six dollars to eight and nine dollars a cord. While prices were at this height the steamer Belle arrived with a load to Messrs. Baldwin & Hashbrook, who had been some days without a supply, and, although it would have sold readily at eight dollars, they refused to take advantage of the general distress, and distributed the whole lot in small quantities where it was most needed at their customary prices.—N. U. Bulletin. for the construction of ten steam vessels of war,

[PROM THE DAILT INTELLIGENCER OF THURSDAY.] The attention of our readers cannot fail to be at tracted by the proceedings in the Senate yesterday,

we congratulate the country upon the failure of a ship owner before he is twenty-five years old."

the attempt to get up in that body a debate upon a proposition (that of Mr. ALLEN) which falls little short of a general declaration of war against all the nations of Europe, not in defence of any rights of the United States, but in a spirit of Quixotic enterprise for the redress of all grievances, without reference to their merits, which any nation on the continent of America may at any time allege against said nations, or any one of them. The debate sire and our purpose, the subject having been upon such a proposition could not fail to disturb the fairly taken in hand by both Houses of Congress, harmony of our relations with all the rest of the world. As to passing it, we presume that even of the merits of the Oregon question. From that the mover (though he is the Chairman of the Compurpose we shall not now depart, albeit strongly mittee of Foreign Relations) cannot have anticipated any eventual success for his proposition. The vote by which the unusually full Senate, on the instant signified its disapprobation of it, was sufficiently decisive, but, we take it for granted, would have been much more so, had it involved any other ques

tion concerning it than that of reception merely. We congratulate the country, further, that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, who has been reported in letters written from this city to intend, with some other Whig Senators, to vote for a Legislative act giving off-hand the twelve months' notice of the abrogation of the conventional stipulation for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory, has, by the evidently carefullyconsidered proposition introduced by him, indicated the course which he proposes to pursue; and that it is such as to be worthy of his reputation as parts together,) that he looked forward to a pacific statesman and a patriot, whose object is an honor result, which, we do not doubt, he still expects. able peace, if attainable, in preference to an unnecessary and forced war. The consideration of his proposition is made the order of the day for the same day that has been already fixed upon for the consideration of the resolution on the same subject reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations; that is to say, the 10th day of February.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the United States ship St. Marys, which arrived at Pensacola on the 2d instant, in ten days from Vera Cruz, we learn (through the Pensacola Gazette) of the refusal of the Mexican Government to receive Mr. SLIDELL as Minister from the United States. Mr. S., however, has not returned in the St. Marys, nor does the Gazette vouch for the correctness of the news; but says that it is "dis posed to credit it on account of our critical relations with Great Britain, a circumstance of which Mexico would not hesitate to take advantage.' On the other hand, the Pensacola Democrat, which says that Mr. SLIDELL "was not well received," ascribes the conduct of the Mexican Governmen to the impending revolutions by which it is embar-

A private letter, dated at Pensacola on the 3d in stant, which we find in the Mobile Journal, throws but little additional light on the subject. It says:

confidence which we have heretofore felt ourselves Up to the time I write no one from shore has boarded her, but several had come ashore from her. She is understood to bring large despatches for our Government. Those who came from ulted. Another version of the story is, that he was no received and recognised as such at all. Both reports, how ever, resolve themselves pretty much into the same thing. Thi that the entire Gulf squadron will shortly appear before Vers

The New Orleans Courier of January 3, with

ome information apparently not possessed by other papers of that city, discusses at large the probability of the success of Mr. SLIDELL's Mission to Mexico. According to its views (as translated and other cause he would be subject further consideration, or for any condensed for the Picavune) this success must depend upon the ability of the Government of President Herrera to withstand the attack of Paredes The Courier enters at length into the circumstances and position of both these chieftains, as well as of Generals Arista and Bustamente, and thence it deduces the almost certain triumph of Paredes. But the principle upon which Paredes will go into power is that of unqualified resistance to the annexation of Texas to the United States, and to the dismemberment of the Mexican Republic. Hence the Courier argues, his supremacy will be fatal to the hopes entertained of success for the American Min ster. The latest account received at New Orleans brought a report that Paredes had declared against Herrera, and was marching upon the capital : but in

the mean time the Government organ at Mexico has Jarnagin, McDuffie officially announced that Paredes had assured the President that he would stand by and support the Government in negotiating with the United States, in case the popular clamor against making peace should endanger the safety of the Government.

Private letters have been received from Mr SLIDELL, which state "that he arrived in the city of

founded on reports brought by the St. Mary's. a smaller which represents Mexico to be in a great state of commotion, daily anticipating a revolution, which restrains the present Government (believed to be favorable to the reception of Mr. SLIDELL) from taking any action on the subject.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereb, further authorized, if, in his opinion, at any time before the commencement of the next regular session of Congress the public exigencies should require it, to cause to be completed all the frigates and sloops of war now upon the stocka, and to repair and put into active service all the ships and vessels of war now in ordinary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be stocka, and to repair and put into active service all the ships and vessels of war now in ordinary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be and be in hereby authorized to nurchase or collect such naval sup-

nove in its harbor. We have seen four hundred it sels there at a time. The town is wealthy. The

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Extracts from our Daily Reports.

IN THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the resolution reported by aim from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to annul and abrogate the existing convention between the United States forty-second and the fifty-fourth degree forty minutes of north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pa-

would do at the time when he made the report from the committee, at an early day in the present week, in order that he might have an opportunity of moving to fix some particular day for its discussion. He now moved that the resolution be postponed to and made the special order of the day for Tuesday, the 27th instant.

Mr. HAYWOOD said he did not wish to be under

n part to represent might have time to communicate to their Sir, we are ap Representatives the result of their reflections. He did not are not approach cede to his proposition to extend the time one week longer than he had proposed. He would at all events submit that

other cause, he would be averse to opposing it; but he desired that it should be distinctly understood that if he voted for fixing a distant day, it was only for the sake of accommodating

hose Senators who desired further delay.

Mr. ARCHER said he was one of those who were in favor of fixing the 27th as the day for the discussion of the subject, but he would willingly vote for a later day, because he did not think there was any good reason why the decision of the Senate should be precipitated. As long as Congress remaintice; and, if they were to postpone it until near the close of the session, he thought it would be quite as well. It would then be as effectual as at any other time. News might reach which requires him to communicate his views with regard to then be as effectual as at any other time. News might reach them in the mean time which would render it a work of supplie affairs annually to Congress—he communicates the pererogation. He had coincided with the views of the com-

cided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Grèene, Haywood, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffle, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westeott, Woodbridge, Yulee—32. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Haonegan, Jenness, Nilès, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney—18.

NAVAL DEFENCES. Mr. FAIRFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs

Mexico on the 8th December, and was still there on the 17th, but they make known nothing definitive on the subject of his reception."

We have other intelligence, professing to be founded on reports brought by the St Many's a smaller class.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President b

See. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, the sum of five millions as ix hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, to with the nature of the subject requires, and that its in the first section of this bill, two millions nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for repairs of ships and vessels in ordinary, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for repairs of ships and vessels in ordinary, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for repairs of ships and vessels in ordinary, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for repairs of ships and vessels in ordinary, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for repairs of ships and vessels in ordinary, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of naval supplies, materials, and ordnance, five hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first section of the act approved March 3, 1845, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending or realization to matters connected with the Bank of Mr. CALHOUN said he made no objection. He only sugment that it will there receive that grave attention is that it will there receive that grave attention is that it will there receive that grave attention is that it will there receive that grave attention of the subject requires, and that its will there receive that grave attention of the subject of the sense of the subject of the sense of the committee of the sense of the committee of the sense of the subject of the subject of a mean and the same subject by another. He desired to be in subject to be in the first section of the subject of any immediate proceed in the subject of any immediate proceed in the subject of the sense of the subject of

NON-INTERFERENCE OF EUROPEAN NATIONS

guization or political arrangements of the independent na-tions of America, or further to extend the European system of Government upon this continent by the establishment of new colonies, would be incompatible with the independent exist-ence of the nations and dangerous to the liberties of tho people of America, and therefore would incur, as by the right of self-preservation it would justify, the prompt resistance of the United States.

Mr. ALLEN desired that it might be read a second tir v its title, with a view to its reference to the Com

Mr. JARNAGIN inquired whether leave had yet b The PRESIDING OFFICER stated that the

the preliminary question of its reception. It might be a mater of vast importance, and he certainly thought that in a proposition should not be given by the Senate without a clea understanding of its nature; and, in this case, he would ven ture to say that not five Senators knew what the resolution

Sir, we are approaching great events, and I am afraid we are not approaching them with that solemnity and forethough

standing at a juncture where two roads part, one to the right and one to the left, and according as we decide at this sessio of Congress, the future destinies of this country will turn The question upon this motion to postpone until the tenth day of February being put—

Mr. MANGUM called for the yeas and nays upon it; the Committee on Foreign Relations has introduced it. the Committee on Foreign Relations has introduced it. I ient has placed it; and I trust that the gentleman will not prethe question, in any form or shape, at the present moment.

Mr. ALLEN said he had no expectation that the resolu

tion would be adopted by the Senate without encountering some opposition; but he had not supposed that the bare introduction of it as a matter for the Senate to deliberate upon would be met by so decided an opposition. It was not his tention to go into an investigation of the principle involved in the resolution, nor to reply to the suggestions of the Sena tor from South Carolina further than to observe that the Sena tor was certainly in error in supposing that, because the Pre-sident had declared the position of the Government of the United States in relation to this matter, Congress ought to re main silent, and leave that declaration unsupported by the balance of the Government. What would then be the posiact of certain acts having been committed on the part of cer mittee in naming the 27th, but he was quite willing to acqui- tain European Powers, which he deems sufficiently palpable t require the announcement of the principle which he has announced. In obedience to this requirement of the Constitution appointing the 10th day of February next, and it was detatives on the subject. And, having thus addressed to Congress, under the oath which he has taken, and the con stitutional obligation which rested upon him, if Congress re main totally silent and inactive on the subject, that silence will be considered a negation of the principle laid down by all the Powers of Europe that this Government, as far as the legislative branch is concerned, does not recognise the princi-ple asserted by the President of the United States.

Now, continued Mr. A., this is not a question float this body: it is a question constitutionally presented to us by the President of the United States. It is, therefore, substantially before Congress, and it is before Congress under circum-stances which will make the silence of Congress amount to negation of the principle laid down by the President.

In regard to the question as to what shall be construed ted States to resort to this principle, this will be a question for the solemn deliberation of this body and of the House of Representatives. This will be a question which will naturally arise when this body shall have taken the subject fully under its consideration, when the various opinions entertained by members of this body may be manifested by propositions to nion of the American people for twenty-one years, sanctioned also by the present President in his message to Congress—as to the propriety of this principle, I believe there can be no hesi-tation or doubt, even on the part of the honorable Senator

from South Carolina. But I do not feel that I am at liberty to go into this que at large at this time. It is not my intention, nor have I asked for the consideration of the subject immediately. I have intro-duced it in the form of a joint resolution, which will require all the solemnities attached to the passage of a law before it can reach its final adoption; and I design, if the Senate do not reject it in limine, to move its reference to the Committee on For

world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate the

sity for looking to the preservation of national existence,

was introduced certainly struck him as being somewhat ex-raordinary. The chairman of a committee to whom a on his own authority and responsibility, as I now understand resolution relating to the very subject referred—
Mr. ALLEN. The Senator is right; it is my own pro

Mr. CALHOUN. I certainly think the Senator has n from Michigan and the other members of that committee been consulted? No, sir; the chairman takes up a portion of the

know the difficulties which surround us. I am for peace, a I am not for rushing into measures which may have the effect of disturbing the peaceful relations which now exist, without having some good and sound reason for the adoption of such

must be prepared to put forth all our strength; we must be-come at once a great military republic, and take earnest and effectual measures to repel all foreign interference upon this

Mr. JARNAGIN said he would abstain f inclination was certainly not founded upon any want of cour-tesy towards the Senator from Ohio; but he was not prepar-

and for the purpose of having an opportunity of looking into the matter, he would ask that the motion for leave be laid upon the table : and upon that question he desired that th yeas and nays might be taken.

Mr. CASS rose, but the presiding officer intimated that the

notion now pending to lay the motion for leave upon the table was not debatable. The yeas and navs were then taken, and resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Chal YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hawwood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Pheips, Simmons, Upham, Webater, Westeott, Woodblidge—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Lewis, Niles, Pennybacker, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeop. Turney, Yulee—23.

ight, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulee-23. THE OREGON QUESTION. Mr. CRITTENDEN desired leave to introduce the follow

ing resolution, with the intention of having it read and ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the 10th A Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory

Whereas, by the convention concluded on the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Moun-tains, now commonly called the Oregon Territory, should, to-gether with its harbors, bays, and erecks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, gether with its harbors, bays, and ereeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the 2d article of the said couvention of the 6th August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party: ue notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective aims of the United States and Great Britain should be defi-

nitively settled, and that said territory may, no longer than need be, remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided alle-giance of its American and British population, and of the con-fusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries: With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abroga-tion of the said convention of the 6th August 1827, in the tion of the said convention of the 6th August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the attention of the rernments of both countries may be the more earnestly and necliately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of

immediately directed to renewed chorts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its said 2d article for the abrogation of the said accessful of the St. of America 1827; Provided, however, convention of the 6th of August, 1827: Provided, however, That, in order to afford ample time and opportunity for the amicable settlement and adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory, said notice ought not to be given till after the close of the present session of Congress. Mr. CALHOUN suggested that it was an established par-

Senate, a proposition upon the same subject can only be in-troduced by way of amendment. A departure from this rule had been, in his opinion, the cause of great irregularity in the other House, and he would suggest to the Senator whether it would not be the better course to give notice that when the subject comes up upon the report of the Committee on For-eign Relations, he would move his proposition by way of

STEAM NAVY. Mr. McDOWELL asked leave to submit the following re-

ROTATION IN AND APPORTIONMENT OF OFFICE.

ed States; that is to say, the whole number of persons ap-ointed to office should be divided by the whole number of tepresentatives, giving to each Congressional district in the Juion its fair ratio of officers under the Federal Government.

e principles of the Constitution, the spirit of the times, and astice, all demand at the hands of the President and heads of

Resolved, That offices were created for the Go

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. VINTON, in pursuance of notice heretofore give obtained leave and introduced the following proposition of the United States. It was read the first and second time, and committed to the Commit-tee of the Whole on the state of the Union : Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represe e United States of America in Congress the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be-

when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall become a part of said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLE In and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the people in each State entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, shall elect from among its citizens a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in which election a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a choice. If, upon the first vote in any State, no one person shall have a majority of all the votes given, another vote shall he had, which shall be confined to the two persons having the greatest number of votes at the former voting; and if, upon such second vote, the two persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, the choice between them shall be determined by lot. The election of candidates in each State shall be certified to the Congress of the United States, and, after the certificates of election in all the States shall have been transmitted to Congress, tion in all the States shall have been transmitted to Congress, uniform balls, equal in number to the whole number of mem-bers of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be de-posited in an urn; and, before the depositing thereof, the name then be withdrawn from the urn, when, from those still remaining, another ball shall be immediately drawn out, in like manner as the first, and the candidate elected by the State the name of which is on that ball, shall be the Vice President.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections in the several States for candidates, the manner of assertaining the result, and of choosing by lot, when, on a second vote, the two persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or after such regulations, or any part thereof. Congress shall, by law regulations, or any part thereof. Congress shall, by law regulations, or any part thereof. The president and Vice President in the presence of the two Houses thereof.

dent in the presence of the two Houses thereof.

The second and tourth sections of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, and the twelfth article of the

BILLS INTRODUCED ON LEAVE Bills were introduced, on leave, on notice of motio

fore given, as follows:

By Mr. CRANSTON: A bill to construct a military road from Fort Adams to Newport, in Rhode Island; twice read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. By Mr. JACOB THOMPSON: A bill to grant land titles

in certain cases; twice read and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. By Mr. McCLERNAND: A bill to establish an armory

By Mr. McCLELLAND: A bill for the relief of Charles

By Mr. JAMES B. HUNT : A bill to extend the limits the Grand River and Saganaw land districts in the State of Michigan; twice read and referred to the Committee on the By Mr. MORGAN L. MARTIN : A bill to enable the

people of Wisconsin to form a Constitution and State ment; twice read and referred to the Committee on

By Mr. DODGE : A bill granting certain lands to the Territory of Jowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river in said Territory; twice read and refer